

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 693 號三十八年九月六日

日八上月三年庚戌光

HONGKONG, MONDAY, APRIL 26th, 1880.

吉年福

號六十二月四英 洋

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
April 24. DIAMANTE, British steamer, 514, R. Cullen, Manila 21st April, General—RUSSELL & CO.
April 24. DOUGLAS, British steamer, 864, M. Young, Foochow 20th April, Amoy 21st, and Swatow 23rd, General—D. LARSEN & CO.
April 24. LAKERS, British str., 1,397, Sase, Shanghai 12th April, and Swatow, General—BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY.
April 24. CHAP-CHING, Chin. gunboat, from Canton.
April 24. HWA-YUN, Chinese steamer, 780, Wilson, Shanghai 21st April, General—C. M. N. CO.
April 25. GLENARTON, British str., 1,400, Auld, London 13th March, and Singapore, General—JARDINE, MATTHEW & CO.
April 25. YANTZEE, British steamer, 783, Hernan, Canton, General—SIEMENS & CO.
April 25. PEGAS, French str., 2,078, Alex. Pusey, Marsiglia 21st March, Naples 23rd, Port Said 17th, Suez 29th, Aden 3rd April, Galle 10th, Singapore 17th, and Saigon 21st, Mails and General—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
April 25. GEORGIA, British bark, 315, D. Fraser, Manila 16th April, General—WILDER & CO.
April 25. HANURO, Ger. bark, 345, Kroge, from Wismar, General—ED. SCHELLHAAS & CO.
April 25. NORMANDY, British steamer, Green Sails, 1st April, Cocktown Wharf, and Port Darwin 15th, General—GER. LIVINGSTON & CO.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOURMASTER'S OFFICE,
APRIL 24TH.
Achilles, British steamer, for Amoy.
Montrouz, British steamer, for Keelung.
Emrys, Spanish steamer, for Amoy.
Kuang-chow, British steamer, for Hoilow.
Pechili, British steamer, for Swatow.
Yutung, British steamer, for Swatow.
Sunbeam, British steamer, for Yokohama.
Diamante, British steamer, for Amoy.
Bellona, German steamer, for Hoilow.

DEPARTURES.

April 24. MAGELI, Brit. quidah, for Hainan.
April 24. HONGKONG, German 3-m schooner, for Manilla.
April 24. ORUX, French str., for Saigon and Marselle.
April 25. CALIFORNIA, British str., for Manilla.
April 25. PECHILI, British str., for Swatow.
April 25. BELLOWS, German str., for Hoilow.
April 25. DIAMANTE, British str., for Amoy.
April 25. RAINBOWSHIRE, British steamer, for Yokohama.
April 25. ACHELLES, British str., for Amoy.
April 25. EXVAN, Spanish str., for Amoy.
April 25. SUNBEAM, British steamer, for Yokohama.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per *Dreams*, str., from Manilla—Mr. F. Stirling, 2 Europeans, and 150 Chinese, deck.
Per *Zoo*, str., from East Coast—1 European, 1 Brit. and 1 Chinese, deck.
Per *Lady Willoughby*, str., from Shanghai, &c.—Mrs. and Miss Mandiby, from Singapore, and Misses Kramm and Balfour, from Saigon.—41 Chinese, for Shanghai—Miss Richards, Darling, Reny, Hole, Gammie, Jone, beaud, Colborn, Baker, Peacock, and Tong, from Marselle, from Singapore—Mr. W. Gordon, for Yokohama—Miss Lenore and Mrs. and Mr. Hart, from Foochow.
Per *Norway*, str., from Lysekil, Sweden—Miss W. H. Hart, T. Price, England, J. Cunningham, longship, J. Orton, T. W. Coopers and servant, and T. Asami (Japanese Commissioners), 2 Japanese and 14 Chinese, steerage From Port Darwin.—63 Chinese, steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per *Oss*, str., for Saigon and Marselle.—For Saigon—Rev. Roger Vincent and Mr. Ward, 1 Brit. and 1 Chinese, for Singapo.—Cooper, assistant, and 1 Chinese, for Saigon.—Mr. Stationer, for Marselle—Mr. and Mrs. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson and 3 infants, Mr. and Mrs. Blundell and child, Mr. and Mrs. Teing Tehong—Mr. Arkell, 3 children, male and female, from Foochow, &c.—Misses L. Hoquinia, H. Just, Forces de Tagie, Kineau, Bodmer, Tex, Montpelier, Arclinade, Dardeneau, Jules, Andrieu, Gobron, Willy, Lacoste, and others—Maurice and 2 sons, and Eymard, and 4 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Lacres* reports left London on 13th March, and Singapore, and had fine weather and variable winds.

The British steamer *Diamonds* reports left Manilla 21st April, and had moderate S.W. winds and equally weather the first part, and the latter part light N.E. winds and fine weather.

The Chinese steamer *Hai-yu* reports left Shanghai on 21st April at 8 a.m., and had strong N.W. winds to the Hsien-ho Island; thence to port fine, calm weather. Arrived in Hongkong on the 24th at 9 p.m.

The British steamer *Douglas* reports left Foochow on Tuesday, the 26th April, Amoy on the 28th, and Swatow on the 29th. From Foochow to Amoy had light variable winds with drizzling rain. From Amoy to Swatow moderate N.E. and N.W. winds and fine weather. From Swatow to Foochow had light N.W. winds and rains, thence to port light N.W. winds and fine, clear weather. In Foochow, H.M. gunboat *Mooren*. In Amoy H.M. gunboat *Sledford* and Spanish corvette *Maria de Melina*. In Swatow the steamships *Wenchow*, *Ajaz*, *Castello*, and Chinese gunboat *Chen-tao*. Passed the steamer *Kinmen*, gunboat *Tung-ti* Point.

The British steamer *Northern Star* reports left Sydney on 1st April at 3 p.m.; passed Cooktown at 8 a.m. on the 8th, cleared Torres Straits at 3 p.m. on the 10th, arrived in Port Darwin at 11 a.m. on the 11th, and left again at 8 a.m. on the 13th, passed Mindanao Straits at 3 a.m. on the 14th, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 15th, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 16th, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 17th, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 18th, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 19th, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 20th, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 21st, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 22nd, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 23rd, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 24th, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 25th, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 26th, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 27th, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 28th, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 29th, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 30th, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 31st, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 1st, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 2nd, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 3rd, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 4th, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 5th, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 6th, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 7th, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 8th, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 9th, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 10th, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 11th, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 12th, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 13th, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 14th, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 15th, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 16th, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 17th, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 18th, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 19th, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 20th, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 21st, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 22nd, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 23rd, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 24th, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 25th, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 26th, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 27th, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 28th, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 29th, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 30th, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 31st, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 1st, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 2nd, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 3rd, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 4th, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 5th, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 6th, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 7th, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 8th, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 9th, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 10th, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 11th, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 12th, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 13th, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 14th, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 15th, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 16th, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 17th, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 18th, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 19th, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 20th, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 21st, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 22nd, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 23rd, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 24th, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 25th, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 26th, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 27th, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 28th, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 29th, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 30th, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 31st, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 1st, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 2nd, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 3rd, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 4th, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 5th, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 6th, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 7th, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 8th, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 9th, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 10th, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 11th, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 12th, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 13th, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 14th, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 15th, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 16th, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 17th, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 18th, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 19th, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 20th, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 21st, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 22nd, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 23rd, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 24th, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 25th, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 26th, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 27th, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 28th, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 29th, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 30th, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 31st, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 1st, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 2nd, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 3rd, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 4th, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 5th, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 6th, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 7th, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 8th, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 9th, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 10th, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 11th, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 12th, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 13th, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 14th, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 15th, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 16th, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 17th, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 18th, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 19th, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 20th, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 21st, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 22nd, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 23rd, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 24th, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 25th, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 26th, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 27th, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 28th, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 29th, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 30th, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 31st, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 1st, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 2nd, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 3rd, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 4th, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 5th, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 6th, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 7th, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 8th, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 9th, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 10th, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 11th, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 12th, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 13th, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 14th, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 15th, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 16th, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 17th, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 18th, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 19th, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 20th, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 21st, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 22nd, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 23rd, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 24th, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 25th, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 26th, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 27th, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 28th, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 29th, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 30th, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 31st, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 1st, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 2nd, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 3rd, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 4th, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 5th, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 6th, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 7th, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 8th, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 9th, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 10th, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 11th, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 12th, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 13th, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 14th, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 15th, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 16th, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 17th, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 18th, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 19th, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 20th, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 21st, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 22nd, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 23rd, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 24th, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 25th, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 26th, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 27th, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 28th, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 29th, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 30th, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 31st, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 1st, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 2nd, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 3rd, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 4th, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 5th, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 6th, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 7th, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 8th, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 9th, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 10th, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 11th, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 12th, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 13th, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 14th, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 15th, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 16th, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 17th, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 18th, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 19th, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 20th, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 21st, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 22nd, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 23rd, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 24th, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 25th, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 26th, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 27th, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 28th, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 29th, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 30th, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 31st, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 1st, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 2nd, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 3rd, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 4th, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 5th, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 6th, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 7th, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 8th, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 9th, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 10th, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 11th, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 12th, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 13th, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 14th, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 15th, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 16th, and reached the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 17th, and passed the Amoy Straits at 7 a.m. on the 18th, and reached the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m. on the 19th, and passed the Sunda Straits at 7 a.m

NOW ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR CHINA, JAPAN, &c.
For 1880.

With which is incorporated "THE CHINA
DIALECTORY".

This Work, the Only one of the kind in China
in its existence, and is Now ready for SALE.

It has been compiled from the Most AUTHEN-
TIC SOURCES, and its pains have been spared to
render it THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, both as a
Dictionary and as a Work of Reference on Com-
mercial Matters.

Various additions have been made, tending to
render the Work still more valuable for re-
ference. The descriptions of each Port have
been carefully revised, and the trade statistics
brought down to the latest dates obtainable.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily
Press Office, where it is published, or to the
following Agents:

MALACCA.....Messrs. A. A. de Melo & Co.
SINGAPORE.....Messrs. Campbell & Co.
AMBOYNE.....Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
BOMBAY.....Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
COCHINCHINA.....Messrs. Hodge & Co.
NINAGA.....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, St. John's
SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall & Holtz.
NORTHERN & MESSRS. Hall & Holtz and Kelly,
RIVER PORTS.....The C. and J. Trading Co.
LIMA & OSAKA.....The O. and J. Trading Co.
YOKOHAMA.....Japan Gazette Office.
MANILA.....Messrs. Viuda de Loyaga & Co.
SAIGON.....Mr. J. H. Bloom.
SINGAPORE.....Messrs. E. & Co.
BANGKOK.....Messrs. Malherbe, Julian & Co.
LONDON.....Mr. F. Algar, Clement & Lane.
LONDON.....Messrs. G. S. & Co.
LONDON.....Messrs. E. & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO.....Mr. L. T. Fisher, 21, Merchants'
Exchange.
NEW YORK.....Messrs. S. M. Patchell & Co.,
37 Park Row.

Daily Press Office, 13th January, 1880.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO.—CO.
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor
and his Royal Highness the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS'
PERFUMERS.

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SURVIVENTS,

AND
AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS RESTITUTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of
Orders, it is particularly requested that all
business communications be addressed to the
Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications or Editorial matters should be
addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The
Manager," and not to individuals by name.

All letters for publication should be written on one
side of the paper only.

Advertisements which are not ordered for a fixed
period will be continued until countermanded.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name
and address with communications addressed to the
Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good
faith.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 26TH, 1880.

It will necessarily be some time before any
news arrives of the result of the negotiations
of the Marquis Tseng with the Russian
Government, and meantime much speculation is
going on as to the chances of war between
Russia and China. Foreigners are pretty
well divided in opinion on the subject. Many persons contend that the Chinese
Authorities, when they have had time to
consider the matter, will think better of their
first resolve, and do all they can to avoid a
recourse to hostilities. They credit the war-
party at Peking with sufficient discernment
to see, on calmer reflection, how little chance
China would have in a single-handed fight with
a vast military power like Russia. But it is
possible that they believe the manufacturing
feels confidence in the power and resources of
China than they really entertain. The check
the English fleet received before the Taku
Ports in 1858 is still fresh in the recollection of
the Peking Authorities, who are also well
aware that the entrance to the Pei-ho is in-
finitely better guarded now than it was then,
the force having been greatly strengthened
and armed with heavy Krupp guns. More-
over, it is well known that the Chinese
officials rely a good deal upon the defensive
powers of the alphabetical gunboats, for the
successful manipulation of which they would
have little difficulty in obtaining the services
of foreign mercenaries. Even, however, sup-
posing Prince Cu'ou's and the bellicose mem-
bers of the Chinese Ministry to be at length
convinced that the true interest of China
and the Government lie in the preservation of
peace, it by no means follows that the Russian
Government will be equally willing to avert
the conflict. The Russians may or may not
be anxious to avoid hostilities, but they
would be so only, we imagine, in the event
of there being a likelihood of interference by
other European Powers. It is probable,
therefore, that the Marquis Tseng will find
a settlement of the Kuk-tu difficultly, still
harder task than was experienced by Cu'ou.
How? Russia stands to win ultimately in a
war with China, however severely she may be
checked at the outset, and no false modesty
would come in the way of her exacting an
indemnity fully sufficient to cover her war
expenses. Taking all circumstances into
consideration—not the least of which may
be ranked the recent change of Ministry
in England—it is pretty certain that China
must eat the leek or else stand the brunt
of a war with her great northern neigh-
bor. Of the probability of this latter con-
tingency many evidences have been given,
and the assembling of nearly all the foreign
men-of-war at Shanghai is a proof that
the outbreak of hostilities is regarded as
extremely likely. A body of several thou-
sand troops has been ordered from Soochow
to man the forts at Woosung, and the Chi-
nese preparations for war go on steadily
though quietly. The outlook may be less
warlike, perhaps, to the casual observer than
it was a few weeks ago, but it is assuredly
no mean a peaceful now.

The Pacific Mail steamer *City of Tokio* came
round from Aberdeen dock yesterday morning.

The British barges *Ceres* and *Souvenir* are
at Manila on the 17th instant from Hong-
kong.

The delivery of the French mail was begun
at 7.15 yesterday evening. The mail was landed
at 8.45.

The surveying vessel *Mingie*, Captain R. H.
Napier, left here on Saturday morning about
one o'clock for Haian.

The P. and O. steamer *Tibet*, with the next
outward English mail, left Singapore for this
port on Friday last at 5 p.m.

It will be seen on reference to the advertise-
ment on our third page that the P. and O. steamer
Cecilia Captain Matsuda, will leave here for
San Francisco on the 10th May.

The new Captain-General of the Philippines,
Lieutenant-General Dr. Rizal, arrived at
Manila by the steamer *Zambo* on the 13th April,
and was received with considerable ceremony.

The Eastern and Australian Mail steamers
Normandy, Captain Green, arrived here last
evening, but the files of papers received from her
show no later date than those brought some
days since by the *Minerva*.

It is notified in the Manila Government Gazette
that the Spanish Consul in China and Japan
having advised the complete disappearance
of epidemics at Haiphong, Pakho, Hainan, and
Ningpo, the Spanish sanitary regulations which
have since the 25th July last been applied to
vessels arriving from China and Japan, have
been removed.

From the Manila *Comercio* we learn that on
the 16th April a meeting will be held at the
Hotel de la Union, Ball, and Club, to consider
the formation of a committee for the establishment
of a patent office at Manila, when a provisional
board of directors was elected and Mr. Robert
Plunkett appointed engineer, and the Hongkong
and Shanghai Banking Corporation, bankers.

In consequence of those being an "At Home" on
the Winter Festival when the Japanese
immigration to the United States. The report
was drawn up by the Japanese Consul in
Honolulu, Mr. S. S. Sato, who himself is a large
lander, with the view of introducing Chinese
labour into that country. The difficulty experi-
enced in procuring European agricultural labour
induced the Government to look elsewhere
for hands to work the coffee and sugar plantations.
The report treats of the experiment of
Chinese labour in the Indian Archipelago,
British Guiana, and California, and the Com-
missioner of Agriculture, the author of the
report, the employment of Chinese is exam-
ined. He also thinks that a successful反感
of Chinese immigration were directed to Brazil.
On Saturday morning at eight o'clock, however, the
H. T. S. saluted the Senior Naval Officer, and the
salute was returned from the Commandant's dis-
play.

On the 26th ultimo, the *Comercio* informs us in
a skirmish between the Spanish soldiers and a
band of some forty native desperados at Jolo,
twelve of the latter were killed, while amongst
the soldiers two were killed and six wounded.
The Sultan left shortly afterward for the
district of Long to discover and punish the offenders,
Spain will support him.

On Saturday the work of splicing the different
sections of the Hongkong and Manila cables was
performed on board the Telegraph Construction
and Maintenance Company's steamer *Cedars*,
and the *Telegraph* and *Engineering* companies
joined in the operation. The cable was
laid, and laid the shore end of the cable
after which she steamed off to set laying the
cable as she proceeded.

A report has just been published in New York
on the Winter Festival when the Japanese
immigration to the United States. The report
was drawn up by the Japanese Consul in
Honolulu, Mr. S. S. Sato, who himself is a large
lander, with the view of introducing Chinese
labour into that country. The difficulty experi-
enced in procuring European agricultural labour
induced the Government to look elsewhere
for hands to work the coffee and sugar plantations.
The report treats of the experiment of
Chinese labour in the Indian Archipelago,
British Guiana, and California, and the Com-
missioner of Agriculture, the author of the
report, the employment of Chinese is exam-
ined. He also thinks that a successful反感
of Chinese immigration were directed to Brazil.

On Saturday the work of splicing the different
sections of the Hongkong and Manila cables was
performed on board the Telegraph Construction
and Maintenance Company's steamer *Cedars*,
and the *Telegraph* and *Engineering* companies
joined in the operation. The cable was
laid, and laid the shore end of the cable
after which she steamed off to set laying the
cable as she proceeded.

An extraordinary cause of diplomatic dispute,
it is rumoured, has arisen between Portugal and
China. After holding Macao for a space of
about three centuries the former country has
demanded that China shall announce the recogni-
tion of Portugal's supremacy over the peninsula.
The answer that the Chinese Government has
given to the demand from Lisbon is that it is stated
in a point-blank refusal, and here for the present
the two countries will be in a state of
hostile relations, and will be compelled to
await its further progress and watch the turn
events will take.

It is true that at present nothing
historical points to whether the Portuguese
held the possession of Macao by the right of
conquest or by Imperial bounty. Up to the year
1843 a yearly rental of Piso 150 was paid, which,
however, in that year was discontinued by the
Governor, who lost his life for it, which occasioned
some misunderstanding between the two
countries. Since that time no rent has been
paid. It is difficult to understand why Portugal
has made the claim at all.

On the 15th inst. her Excellency Teing gave
a highly-saucy ball at the Chinese Legation,
77 Avenue Kiang-nan. The large staircase,
the windows were all draped with curtains and
the doors fastened with national flags. At the
head of the room was a door made of the
bamboo's bands, and at the bottom of the
room a large mirror was placed. A portion of the
regimental band was present and dancing
was kept up to the music of the band. The
Spanish band, who had given a grand
concert, amongst whom were Lieutenant-
Colonel Geddes, Captain Carr, Lieutenant and
Mrs. Barclay, a number of the officers of the
regular, several civilians, and some Artillery
Volunteers in uniform.

On Saturday night Professor Henrique and
his wife gave their third performance in their
Palace on the Cricket Ground before a large
audience. The Professor's tricks were all done
with remarkable dexterity, utterly defying detection,
and elicited frequent and hearty applause.
The Arabian box trick, which greatly puzzled
the spectators, was performed in half the time
(3 minutes) and was bodily applauded. In
the interval which followed, the ladies had
a grand tea-party in the dining-room, the library,
and the hot-house had been tastefully decorated,
and thus the whole was a success.

This optical delusion is alone well worth a journey
to the Cricket Ground to see, and created a profound
fondation in London when it was first
brought out. Taken altogether, the show is
the best of its kind that ever visited this Colony. An
entire change of programme is advertised for this
evening.

On Saturday afternoon Mrs. Talbot Shipton
(Miss Annie S. Jeffer) met with a various
assembly while giving her trapeze performances
at the Pei-ho Chinese theatre. She was just
concluding her performance and about to put out her
hand to grasp the rope by which the descent
from the trapeze is made, when, due to the
descent of the frame, she fell to the floor, a height of about eighteen feet.
Fortunately she did not sustain any serious injury,
but was immediately sent to hospital, and was
attended by Dr. Nafti, which had been
procured for her by the manager. The
Chinese audience, amongst whom were Lieutenant-
Colonel Geddes, Captain Carr, Lieutenant and
Mrs. Barclay, a number of the officers of the
regular, several civilians, and some Artillery
Volunteers in uniform.

On Saturday night Professor Henrique and
his wife gave their third performance in their
Palace on the Cricket Ground before a large
audience. The Professor's tricks were all done
with remarkable dexterity, utterly defying detection,
and elicited frequent and hearty applause.
The Arabian box trick, which greatly puzzled
the spectators, was performed in half the time
(3 minutes) and was bodily applauded. In
the interval which followed, the ladies had
a grand tea-party in the dining-room, the library,
and the hot-house had been tastefully decorated,
and thus the whole was a success.

This optical delusion is alone well worth a journey
to the Cricket Ground to see, and created a profound
fondation in London when it was first
brought out. Taken altogether, the show is
the best of its kind that ever visited this Colony. An
entire change of programme is advertised for this
evening.

The Japanese corvette *H. Yei Kien*, 200, fall
worth seeing. She is one of the three Japanese
men-of-war designed by Mr. Reid; the other
two being the *Fuji* and the *Kuroshio*.
Kien is 100 feet long and drives 1000 horses
forward and a foot wide. She is 2,700 tons
burthen and has two decks, the guns, nine in
number, being on the upper deck. The engines
are 450 horse-power. The *Kien* is a sister
vessel to the *H. Yei Kien*, and the *Y. S. Kien*,
both built by the French at Toulon. The
Kien is a sister vessel to the *H. Yei Kien*, and the
Y. S. Kien, both built by the French at Toulon.

The Japanese corvette *H. Yei Kien*, 200, fall
worth seeing. She is one of the three Japanese
men-of-war designed by Mr. Reid; the other
two being the *Fuji* and the *Kuroshio*.
Kien is 100 feet long and drives 1000 horses
forward and a foot wide. She is 2,700 tons
burthen and has two decks, the guns, nine in
number, being on the upper deck. The engines
are 450 horse-power. The *Kien* is a sister
vessel to the *H. Yei Kien*, and the *Y. S. Kien*,
both built by the French at Toulon. The
Kien is a sister vessel to the *H. Yei Kien*, and the
Y. S. Kien, both built by the French at Toulon.

The Japanese corvette *H. Yei Kien*, 200, fall
worth seeing. She is one of the three Japanese
men-of-war designed by Mr. Reid; the other
two being the *Fuji* and the *Kuroshio*.
Kien is 100 feet long and drives 1000 horses
forward and a foot wide. She is 2,700 tons
burthen and has two decks, the guns, nine in
number, being on the upper deck. The engines
are 450 horse-power. The *Kien* is a sister
vessel to the *H. Yei Kien*, and the *Y. S. Kien*,
both built by the French at Toulon. The
Kien is a sister vessel to the *H. Yei Kien*, and the
Y. S. Kien, both built by the French at Toulon.

The Japanese corvette *H. Yei Kien*, 200, fall
worth seeing. She is one of the three Japanese
men-of-war designed by Mr. Reid; the other
two being the *Fuji* and the *Kuroshio*.
Kien is 100 feet long and drives 1000 horses
forward and a foot wide. She is 2,700 tons
burthen and has two decks, the guns, nine in
number, being on the upper deck. The engines
are 450 horse-power. The *Kien* is a sister
vessel to the *H. Yei Kien*, and the *Y. S. Kien*,
both built by the French at Toulon. The
Kien is a sister vessel to the *H. Yei Kien*, and the
Y. S. Kien, both built by the French at Toulon.

The Japanese corvette *H. Yei Kien*, 200, fall
worth seeing. She is one of the three Japanese
men-of-war designed by Mr. Reid; the other
two being the *Fuji* and the *Kuroshio*.
Kien is 100 feet long and drives 1000 horses
forward and a foot wide. She is 2,700 tons
burthen and has two decks, the guns, nine in
number, being on the upper deck. The engines
are 450 horse-power. The *Kien* is a sister
vessel to the *H. Yei Kien*, and the *Y. S. Kien*,
both built by the French at Toulon. The
Kien is a sister vessel to the *H. Yei Kien*, and the
Y. S. Kien, both built by the French at Toulon.

The Japanese corvette *H. Yei Kien*, 200, fall
worth seeing. She is one of the three Japanese
men-of-war designed by Mr. Reid; the other
two being the *Fuji* and the *Kuroshio*.
Kien is 100 feet long and drives 1000 horses
forward and a foot wide. She is 2,700 tons
burthen and has two decks, the guns, nine in
number, being on the upper deck. The engines
are 450 horse-power. The *Kien* is a sister
vessel to the *H. Yei Kien*, and the *Y. S. Kien*,
both built by the French at Toulon. The
Kien is a sister vessel to the *H. Yei Kien*, and the
Y. S. Kien, both built by the French at Toulon.

The Japanese corvette *H. Yei Kien*, 200, fall
worth seeing. She is one of the three Japanese
men-of-war designed by Mr. Reid; the other
two being the *Fuji* and the *Kuroshio*.
Kien is 100 feet long and drives 1000 horses
forward and a foot wide. She is 2,700 tons
burthen and has two decks, the guns, nine in
number, being on the upper deck. The engines
are 450 horse-power. The *Kien* is a sister
vessel to the *H. Yei Kien*, and the *Y. S. Kien*,
both built by the French at Toulon. The
Kien is a sister vessel to the *H. Yei Kien*, and the
Y. S. Kien, both built by the French at Toulon.

The Japanese corvette *H. Yei Kien*, 200, fall
worth seeing. She is one of the three Japanese
men-of-war designed by Mr. Reid; the other
two being the *Fuji* and the *Kuroshio*.
Kien is 100 feet long and drives 1000 horses
forward and

his membership of the Council, but will probably reconsider his determination.

LONDON, 7th April.

Mr. Parrall has been elected for Cork.

The reported Chinese aggression is denied at St. Petersburg.

General George Stanton in India.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

CALCUTTA, 23rd March.

The last detachment of 420 men, who had joined British soldiers left on the 29th. A party of all the troops has been held. General Gough's Brigade would move into Shab Sang Camp on the 30th. A fine of Rs. 5,000 will be levied on the Kinghain responsible for the attack on Fort Bayly. Mr. Lyall leaves Calcutta on the 1st.

The party rebellion in Zamindawar has collapsed. The Sikhs' troops have 24 killed and 69 wounded. They have received ample supplies of arms and ammunition. The rebel's loss was more severe. Sir Sher Stoart Al has decided not to accompany Sir Donald Stewart to Khetat-Ghizai, but is sending his brother. The first Brigadiers marched from Candahar for Khetat on the 20th, via the Arghistan Valley. Captain Sir John Murray is when on route from Deraai to Quetta. He is ill by treachery, through having trusted to Pandit Bhagat. He had left his escort, all but fifteen, behind. His party was fired upon by thirty men concealed at difficult parts of the road.

CALCUTTA, 20th March.

The Chief Commissioner, Assam, telegraphs—The Nagas have all submitted, and the General has assumed the position. The expedition may now be closed.

CALCUTTA, 2nd April.

Rebellion in Zamindawar is entirely over, and rebels have all dispersed. The whole of the Bengal Division have left Candahar, and General Primrose has taken command of the Bombay troops in Southern Afghanistan. Weather splendid. Rain much wanted. A Ghazi was taken in the city the previous day. He was wounded. A Ghazi who seized him, and was at once hung by the Sikhs' order. Supplies are coming in plentifully to Khetat Ghizai.

KAZUL, 2nd April.

Amit Mahomed Khan of Isfahan has arrived to-day with news from Shabz Khan. All the Kohistanis arrived at Shabz Khan. The news has been received in Kandahar. A Ghazi has been seized at Ghazni. He was shot dead. A Ghazi who seized him, and was at once hung by the Sikhs' order.

KAZUL, 2nd April.

Amir Mahomed Khan of Isfahan has arrived to-day with news from Shabz Khan. All the Kohistanis arrived at Shabz Khan. The news has been received in Kandahar. A Ghazi has been seized at Ghazni. He was shot dead. A Ghazi who seized him, and was at once hung by the Sikhs' order.

KAZUL, 2nd April.

The news of Muhammed Khan is doubtful. That general is dead in amply confirmed, and his forces surrendered to the Legions.

The same information from Lungman has been received.

Fifty families with cattle have reached their destination.

CALCUTTA, 2nd April.

The news of Muhammed Khan is doubtful. That general is dead in amply confirmed, and his forces surrendered to the Legions.

The same information from Lungman has been received.

Fifty families with cattle have reached their destination.

CALCUTTA, 2nd April.

The news of Muhammed Khan is doubtful. That general is dead in amply confirmed, and his forces surrendered to the Legions.

The same information from Lungman has been received.

Fifty families with cattle have reached their destination.

CALCUTTA, 2nd April.

The news of Muhammed Khan is doubtful. That general is dead in amply confirmed, and his forces surrendered to the Legions.

The same information from Lungman has been received.

Fifty families with cattle have reached their destination.

CALCUTTA, 2nd April.

The news of Muhammed Khan is doubtful. That general is dead in amply confirmed, and his forces surrendered to the Legions.

The same information from Lungman has been received.

Fifty families with cattle have reached their destination.

CALCUTTA, 2nd April.

The news of Muhammed Khan is doubtful. That general is dead in amply confirmed, and his forces surrendered to the Legions.

The same information from Lungman has been received.

Fifty families with cattle have reached their destination.

CALCUTTA, 2nd April.

The news of Muhammed Khan is doubtful. That general is dead in amply confirmed, and his forces surrendered to the Legions.

The same information from Lungman has been received.

Fifty families with cattle have reached their destination.

CALCUTTA, 2nd April.

The news of Muhammed Khan is doubtful. That general is dead in amply confirmed, and his forces surrendered to the Legions.

The same information from Lungman has been received.

Fifty families with cattle have reached their destination.

CALCUTTA, 2nd April.

The news of Muhammed Khan is doubtful. That general is dead in amply confirmed, and his forces surrendered to the Legions.

The same information from Lungman has been received.

Fifty families with cattle have reached their destination.

CALCUTTA, 2nd April.

The news of Muhammed Khan is doubtful. That general is dead in amply confirmed, and his forces surrendered to the Legions.

The same information from Lungman has been received.

Fifty families with cattle have reached their destination.

CALCUTTA, 2nd April.

The news of Muhammed Khan is doubtful. That general is dead in amply confirmed, and his forces surrendered to the Legions.

The same information from Lungman has been received.

Fifty families with cattle have reached their destination.

CALCUTTA, 2nd April.

The news of Muhammed Khan is doubtful. That general is dead in amply confirmed, and his forces surrendered to the Legions.

The same information from Lungman has been received.

Fifty families with cattle have reached their destination.

CALCUTTA, 2nd April.

The news of Muhammed Khan is doubtful. That general is dead in amply confirmed, and his forces surrendered to the Legions.

The same information from Lungman has been received.

Fifty families with cattle have reached their destination.

CALCUTTA, 2nd April.

The news of Muhammed Khan is doubtful. That general is dead in amply confirmed, and his forces surrendered to the Legions.

The same information from Lungman has been received.

Fifty families with cattle have reached their destination.

CALCUTTA, 2nd April.

The news of Muhammed Khan is doubtful. That general is dead in amply confirmed, and his forces surrendered to the Legions.

The same information from Lungman has been received.

Fifty families with cattle have reached their destination.

CALCUTTA, 2nd April.

The news of Muhammed Khan is doubtful. That general is dead in amply confirmed, and his forces surrendered to the Legions.

The same information from Lungman has been received.

Fifty families with cattle have reached their destination.

CALCUTTA, 2nd April.

The news of Muhammed Khan is doubtful. That general is dead in amply confirmed, and his forces surrendered to the Legions.

The same information from Lungman has been received.

Fifty families with cattle have reached their destination.

CALCUTTA, 2nd April.

The news of Muhammed Khan is doubtful. That general is dead in amply confirmed, and his forces surrendered to the Legions.

The same information from Lungman has been received.

Fifty families with cattle have reached their destination.

CALCUTTA, 2nd April.

The news of Muhammed Khan is doubtful. That general is dead in amply confirmed, and his forces surrendered to the Legions.

The same information from Lungman has been received.

Fifty families with cattle have reached their destination.

CALCUTTA, 2nd April.

The news of Muhammed Khan is doubtful. That general is dead in amply confirmed, and his forces surrendered to the Legions.

The same information from Lungman has been received.

Fifty families with cattle have reached their destination.

CALCUTTA, 2nd April.

The news of Muhammed Khan is doubtful. That general is dead in amply confirmed, and his forces surrendered to the Legions.

The same information from Lungman has been received.

Fifty families with cattle have reached their destination.

CALCUTTA, 2nd April.

The news of Muhammed Khan is doubtful. That general is dead in amply confirmed, and his forces surrendered to the Legions.

The same information from Lungman has been received.

Fifty families with cattle have reached their destination.

CALCUTTA, 2nd April.

The news of Muhammed Khan is doubtful. That general is dead in amply confirmed, and his forces surrendered to the Legions.

The same information from Lungman has been received.

Fifty families with cattle have reached their destination.

CALCUTTA, 2nd April.

The news of Muhammed Khan is doubtful. That general is dead in amply confirmed, and his forces surrendered to the Legions.

The same information from Lungman has been received.

Fifty families with cattle have reached their destination.

CALCUTTA, 2nd April.

The news of Muhammed Khan is doubtful. That general is dead in amply confirmed, and his forces surrendered to the Legions.

The same information from Lungman has been received.

Fifty families with cattle have reached their destination.

CALCUTTA, 2nd April.

The news of Muhammed Khan is doubtful. That general is dead in amply confirmed, and his forces surrendered to the Legions.

The same information from Lungman has been received.

Fifty families with cattle have reached their destination.

CALCUTTA, 2nd April.

The news of Muhammed Khan is doubtful. That general is dead in amply confirmed, and his forces surrendered to the Legions.

The same information from Lungman has been received.

Fifty families with cattle have reached their destination.

CALCUTTA, 2nd April.

The news of Muhammed Khan is doubtful. That general is dead in amply confirmed, and his forces surrendered to the Legions.

The same information from Lungman has been received.

Fifty families with cattle have reached their destination.

CALCUTTA, 2nd April.

The news of Muhammed Khan is doubtful. That general is dead in amply confirmed, and his forces surrendered to the Legions.

The same information from Lungman has been received.

Fifty families with cattle have reached their destination.

CALCUTTA, 2nd April.

The news of Muhammed Khan is doubtful. That general is dead in amply confirmed, and his forces surrendered to the Legions.

The same information from Lungman has been received.

Fifty families with cattle have reached their destination.

CALCUTTA, 2nd April.

The news of Muhammed Khan is doubtful. That general is dead in amply confirmed, and his forces surrendered to the Legions.

The same information from Lungman has been received.

Fifty families with cattle have reached their destination.

CALCUTTA, 2nd April.

The news of Muhammed Khan is doubtful. That general is dead in amply confirmed, and his forces surrendered to the Legions.

The same information from Lungman has been received.

Fifty families with cattle have reached their destination.

CALCUTTA, 2nd April.

The news of Muhammed Khan is doubtful. That general is dead in amply confirmed, and his forces surrendered to the Legions.

The same information from Lungman has been received.

Fifty families with cattle have reached their destination.

CALCUTTA, 2nd April.

The news of Muhammed Khan is doubtful. That general is dead in amply confirmed, and his forces surrendered to the Legions.

The same information from Lungman has been received.

Fifty families with cattle have reached their destination.

CALCUTTA, 2nd April.

The news of Muhammed Khan is doubtful. That general is dead in amply confirmed, and his forces surrendered to the Legions.

The same information from Lungman has been received.

EXTRACTS.

TO A FAMOUS PARLIAMENT.

(Honest men's voices are heard—
The honest men are not heard back—
Gentlemen have no cause, because
Siamese, vice, and other adverse states.)

As one who from this glacier past the vine
Follows the slow debasement of the Rhine
To where its folded and sluggish waters creep
Through sand-obstructed channels to the deep—

As such a one may in fanatic mood—

Muse on the altered fortune of the flood,
The source majestic whence its streams descend,

Its proud career and its ignoble end—

—Tune—In sober earnestness—are we,

O English Parliament; to think these?

Of the on-set of dull Obstruction found—

The long despatch and the high reward!

Or those whose shame or glory is our own—

Born with our birth, and with our growth upgrown!

Was it for this the wasting hand of time,

Peril of youth, and malice of life,

And, storing silent increments of life,

Through our long era of dynastic strife,

Take gradual heart of grace thy voice to raise

From whispering humbleness of Tudor days;

Wrest the high sceptre from thy Stuart lords;

End only for an hour to Cromwell's sword;

Live faction down, break through obstruction's chains,

And of the Walpole-purp'ry thine veins;

Wax stronger and still stronger, till the land

Saw all its forces gathered to thine hand—

Didst thou then triumph? that thou shouldst fail?

Is that proud hand that towers over all,

Destined to bow before unworthy foes?

Had ever shamed life so mean a scope?

As thus will show, if that, for all thy last,

Must die of talk and droning at least!

—Full Mull Gazette.

DISCOURAGING A YOUTH.

A citizen whose best weight never exceeds 120 pounds was the other day buying a couple of hens at the market, and before the bargain was concluded the two became quite friendly, and the farmer said he had something on his mind to communicate.

One of his boys had a passion for theatricals, and was desirous of becoming an actor. The idea was so strong in him that he had become worthless around the farm, and the father was in a peak of trouble to know how to turn the boy's attention from the footlights to the plough handles.

"So I said to him, and I spoke you make fun and ridicule him, and let him see how foolish it is?" suggested the father, and the citizen agreed.

As a result of their planning, the boy walked into the citizen's place of business on Congress-street east, this morning. The father had him a boy, but he weighed 160 pounds, stood nearly six feet high, and had a pair of hands as large as a chamois of the Yosemite Valley. His arrival was expected, and after a few words about the weather, the citizen queried:

"So you think you would make an actor, eh?"

"Yes, I kinder think so," was the reply.

"What line would you take?"

"Wall, I kinder like tragedy."

"Tragedy! Why you couldn't succeed in tragedy. Look at your hands. Look at those feet. Remember your voice. You'd be hissed off the stage. Don't never think of tragedy."

"How would I do in a drama?" asked the boy.

"Not at all. In the first place, your ears are too large. Then your heels stick out too far. Then your hands would hide half the other actors. Don't try the drama, for you would be a dead failure."

"Could I do anything in comedy?"

"Not a thing. The sight of you in comedy would be the same as the sight of a harsen on the stage. All the facial expression you have behind the cars."

"I've thought some of being a bigger minister," observed the boy, after a long silence.

"That's the worst of all. I tell you, boy, you'd better stick to the farm. You are not cut for an actor, and you want to drop the idea."

"Couldn't I act as usher?"

"No, sir; you are too stiff in the knees."

"Couldn't I take tickets?"

"Never. Your hands are too big for that work."

"Couldn't I shift scenes?"

"No, sir; you are too big and unwieldy."

There was a long and painful silence. Then the boy rose up and said:

"Well, I'm bound to go into theatricals. If I can't be anything else, I'll be the feller that stands at the door to raise a row, and I'll begin on you! Come over here!"

He hauled the advisor over the table, clutched him by the small of the back and spun him around, slammed him against the wall, and dropped him to get a better hold. When the curtain rose on the next act there was a strictly private conversation going on between Hamlet and the Ghost, and the Ghost's coat was ripped up the back, and his collar torn open. Then Hamlet suddenly demanded in a loud voice:

"Critic! if you do declare that I cannot act?"

Then the Ghost dodged around the table, and replied:

"No, sir! You are all right—you are a splendid actor—you can't help but win!"

"And you'll tell me father so?"

"I will—you bet I will!"

"If you don't!"

Here Hamlet took three steps forward, two back; scowled his fiercest, and the Ghost jumped behind the stove and vowed that he'd even pay \$50 for a private box on the night of the debut.

"'Tis well!" said Hamlet, and he went over on the market to see if he could sell three packets of onion seeds for cash down.—Detroit Free Press.

CELEBRITIES AT HOME.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT AT NEWPORT.

The summer visitor to New port, the beautiful seaport capital of Rhode Island, will be shown among the first attractions the home of James Gordon Bennett, the editor and proprietor of the New York Herald. As you drive into the grounds, lowered and gashed with summer beauty, you look out and see the ocean, which beats against the cliffs at the foot of the lawn, and goes throbong on and on until it reaches the coast of Spain. The host who meets you is, although a young man, one of the most celebrated Americans of his generation, and the inheritor of a celebrated name. He gives you a quiet, serious welcome. You see a tall, thin, active young man, the hair a little touched with gray, a bachelor, a shy retiring manner, a firm jaw, and a prominent Roman nose, which reminds you of portraits of his father, and would have pleased Napoleon. He liaises rather than talks; but if you have anything to say, value he will ask you questions after question as you sit on the broad piazza smoking cigarettes. The table before you, where Mr. Bennett was at work when you interrupted him, is covered with an avalanche of papers, reports, documents, despatches, newspaper extracts. Messengers come and go; secretaries are busy in another room; and it is not difficult to see that this quiet, thoughtful, listening young gentleman holds in his own hand the threads of his enormous business, and is the master of the New York Herald. A question of business is brought to him—a despatch, for instance. There is the prompt, decisive "Yes" or "No," spoken like a man who knows what he wants. In the afternoon you go to the polo-ground and see the young journalists in blue-clad costume, riding their ponies with an unconscious skill and leading his side of the game with

daring and dauntless energy. As the evening falls, you may see him driving his English coach and four golden chestnuts down Bellevue-avenue. If you venture into the club later in the evening, you will probably meet him again; the centre of a group of young American friends, listening with his quiet earnest gaze. What strikes you most especially in the man, anyway, see him here at his seaside hours, in the repose of character, a repose that is indicative of the greatest strength.

The announcement recently flashed by the cable across the Atlantic, that James Gordon Bennett had presented the sum of twenty thousand pounds to the fund for the suffering Irish peasantry, recalled a name that has been familiar to Englishmen for half a century. It was about the period of the first Reform Bill that a far-seeing Scotchman, who had left Perth for the States when Napoleon was dying in St. Helena, founded a newspaper which ranks among the dominant power of Anglo-Saxon journalism. His experiences had been such as fall to the lot of most clever young men who have literary gifts and are bidden to make their way through the world. He had read proofs in a printing-office, and written verses touched with Byronic flame. He had taught in schools, and delivered lectures on political economy. He had written letters from the American capital for the New York press, and had been sub-editor, industrial, ingenious, an impersonal paper like the London Times or the New York Herald, which the world does not know. People therefore formed their judgment of the new reign in the Herald dynasty by this constant steady advance in the power, the character, and the dignity of the paper. Suddenly all the world was amazed at the news of the discovery of Litington by a representative of Mr. Bennett. When Stanley came home from his achievement, and told how he came to go upon his errand, how he had been summoned from Spain, and sent off at a moment's warning; how the whole exploit was kept a secret in the minds of Mr. Bennett and Mr. Stanley, until success had been won—it was then seen that while inheriting his father's name and fortune and fame, Mr. Bennett possessed a genius unlike that of his father, but powerful, brilliant, original, and capable of bringing many a strange dream to pass. At a bit of serious work, the purchase and despatch of the British gunboat Pandora to the North Pole are worthy of note. When Mr. Pascal went to New York, and sought to excite the Irish population of that most Irish of towns, it was a disciple of the school of Cobbett. In those days the newspapers of America were good deal like the Saturday Review of our own time, drowsy, prolix, over-written, without life or spirit. It occurred to our Scotchman that when the people of America wanted a paper which could be sold for the smallest coin known in America currency, which should be aggressive, frank, and entirely independent. The result of the conception was the New York Herald. So well was the work done that from that day to this the names of few Americans have been as well known all over the world as the name of James Gordon Bennett.

The founder of the New York Herald was some years ago gathered to his fathers, and James Gordon Bennett the younger reigns in his stead. It is a pity that we have not some sketch of the striking and original character who made so deep a mark upon the journalism of America. It was a grateful service which Lord Dalling and Bulwer performed for Cobbett, when he executed his vivid portrait of that original genius. But Cobbett was among the great Englishmen of his time, and while even now the student of Scott could do no better than turn over his pages, and read his sketches of English scenery, Bennett was the greater of the two, and built upon a broader foundation. Cobbett was awed by anger and vanity; a fierce partisan, and, in his literary ways, a disciple of the school of Cobbett. In those days the newspapers of America were good deal like the Saturday Review of our own time, drowsy, prolix, over-written, without life or spirit. It occurred to our Scotchman that when the people of America wanted a paper which could be sold for the smallest coin known in America currency, which should be aggressive, frank, and entirely independent. The result of the conception was the New York Herald. So well was the work done that from that day to this the names of few Americans have been as well known all over the world as the name of James Gordon Bennett.

The founder of the New York Herald was some years ago gathered to his fathers, and James Gordon Bennett the younger reigns in his stead. It is a pity that we have not some sketch of the striking and original character who made so deep a mark upon the journalism of America. It was a grateful service which Lord Dalling and Bulwer performed for Cobbett, when he executed his vivid portrait of that original genius. But Cobbett was among the great Englishmen of his time, and while even now the student of Scott could do no better than turn over his pages, and read his sketches of English scenery, Bennett was the greater of the two, and built upon a broader foundation. Cobbett was awed by anger and vanity; a fierce partisan, and, in his literary ways, a disciple of the school of Cobbett. In those days the newspapers of America were good deal like the Saturday Review of our own time, drowsy, prolix, over-written, without life or spirit. It occurred to our Scotchman that when the people of America wanted a paper which could be sold for the smallest coin known in America currency, which should be aggressive, frank, and entirely independent. The result of the conception was the New York Herald. So well was the work done that from that day to this the names of few Americans have been as well known all over the world as the name of James Gordon Bennett.

The founder of the New York Herald was some years ago gathered to his fathers, and James Gordon Bennett the younger reigns in his stead. It is a pity that we have not some sketch of the striking and original character who made so deep a mark upon the journalism of America. It was a grateful service which Lord Dalling and Bulwer performed for Cobbett, when he executed his vivid portrait of that original genius. But Cobbett was among the great Englishmen of his time, and while even now the student of Scott could do no better than turn over his pages, and read his sketches of English scenery, Bennett was the greater of the two, and built upon a broader foundation. Cobbett was awed by anger and vanity; a fierce partisan, and, in his literary ways, a disciple of the school of Cobbett. In those days the newspapers of America were good deal like the Saturday Review of our own time, drowsy, prolix, over-written, without life or spirit. It occurred to our Scotchman that when the people of America wanted a paper which could be sold for the smallest coin known in America currency, which should be aggressive, frank, and entirely independent. The result of the conception was the New York Herald. So well was the work done that from that day to this the names of few Americans have been as well known all over the world as the name of James Gordon Bennett.

The founder of the New York Herald was some years ago gathered to his fathers, and James Gordon Bennett the younger reigns in his stead. It is a pity that we have not some sketch of the striking and original character who made so deep a mark upon the journalism of America. It was a grateful service which Lord Dalling and Bulwer performed for Cobbett, when he executed his vivid portrait of that original genius. But Cobbett was among the great Englishmen of his time, and while even now the student of Scott could do no better than turn over his pages, and read his sketches of English scenery, Bennett was the greater of the two, and built upon a broader foundation. Cobbett was awed by anger and vanity; a fierce partisan, and, in his literary ways, a disciple of the school of Cobbett. In those days the newspapers of America were good deal like the Saturday Review of our own time, drowsy, prolix, over-written, without life or spirit. It occurred to our Scotchman that when the people of America wanted a paper which could be sold for the smallest coin known in America currency, which should be aggressive, frank, and entirely independent. The result of the conception was the New York Herald. So well was the work done that from that day to this the names of few Americans have been as well known all over the world as the name of James Gordon Bennett.

The founder of the New York Herald was some years ago gathered to his fathers, and James Gordon Bennett the younger reigns in his stead. It is a pity that we have not some sketch of the striking and original character who made so deep a mark upon the journalism of America. It was a grateful service which Lord Dalling and Bulwer performed for Cobbett, when he executed his vivid portrait of that original genius. But Cobbett was among the great Englishmen of his time, and while even now the student of Scott could do no better than turn over his pages, and read his sketches of English scenery, Bennett was the greater of the two, and built upon a broader foundation. Cobbett was awed by anger and vanity; a fierce partisan, and, in his literary ways, a disciple of the school of Cobbett. In those days the newspapers of America were good deal like the Saturday Review of our own time, drowsy, prolix, over-written, without life or spirit. It occurred to our Scotchman that when the people of America wanted a paper which could be sold for the smallest coin known in America currency, which should be aggressive, frank, and entirely independent. The result of the conception was the New York Herald. So well was the work done that from that day to this the names of few Americans have been as well known all over the world as the name of James Gordon Bennett.

The founder of the New York Herald was some years ago gathered to his fathers, and James Gordon Bennett the younger reigns in his stead. It is a pity that we have not some sketch of the striking and original character who made so deep a mark upon the journalism of America. It was a grateful service which Lord Dalling and Bulwer performed for Cobbett, when he executed his vivid portrait of that original genius. But Cobbett was among the great Englishmen of his time, and while even now the student of Scott could do no better than turn over his pages, and read his sketches of English scenery, Bennett was the greater of the two, and built upon a broader foundation. Cobbett was awed by anger and vanity; a fierce partisan, and, in his literary ways, a disciple of the school of Cobbett. In those days the newspapers of America were good deal like the Saturday Review of our own time, drowsy, prolix, over-written, without life or spirit. It occurred to our Scotchman that when the people of America wanted a paper which could be sold for the smallest coin known in America currency, which should be aggressive, frank, and entirely independent. The result of the conception was the New York Herald. So well was the work done that from that day to this the names of few Americans have been as well known all over the world as the name of James Gordon Bennett.

The founder of the New York Herald was some years ago gathered to his fathers, and James Gordon Bennett the younger reigns in his stead. It is a pity that we have not some sketch of the striking and original character who made so deep a mark upon the journalism of America. It was a grateful service which Lord Dalling and Bulwer performed for Cobbett, when he executed his vivid portrait of that original genius. But Cobbett was among the great Englishmen of his time, and while even now the student of Scott could do no better than turn over his pages, and read his sketches of English scenery, Bennett was the greater of the two, and built upon a broader foundation. Cobbett was awed by anger and vanity; a fierce partisan, and, in his literary ways, a disciple of the school of Cobbett. In those days the newspapers of America were good deal like the Saturday Review of our own time, drowsy, prolix, over-written, without life or spirit. It occurred to our Scotchman that when the people of America wanted a paper which could be sold for the smallest coin known in America currency, which should be aggressive, frank, and entirely independent. The result of the conception was the New York Herald. So well was the work done that from that day to this the names of few Americans have been as well known all over the world as the name of James Gordon Bennett.

The founder of the New York Herald was some years ago gathered to his fathers, and James Gordon Bennett the younger reigns in his stead. It is a pity that we have not some sketch of the striking and original character who made so deep a mark upon the journalism of America. It was a grateful service which Lord Dalling and Bulwer performed for Cobbett, when he executed his vivid portrait of that original genius. But Cobbett was among the great Englishmen of his time, and while even now the student of Scott could do no better than turn over his pages, and read his sketches of English scenery, Bennett was the greater of the two, and built upon a broader foundation. Cobbett was awed by anger and vanity; a fierce partisan, and, in his literary ways, a disciple of the school of Cobbett. In those days the newspapers of America were good deal like the Saturday Review of our own time, drowsy, prolix, over-written, without life or spirit. It occurred to our Scotchman that when the people of America wanted a paper which could be sold for the smallest coin known in America currency, which should be aggressive, frank, and entirely independent. The result of the conception was the New York Herald. So well was the work done that from that day to this the names of few Americans have been as well known all over the world as the name of James Gordon Bennett.

The founder of the New York Herald was some years ago gathered to his fathers, and James Gordon Bennett the younger reigns in his stead. It is a pity that we have not some sketch of the striking and original character who made so deep a mark upon the journalism of America. It was a grateful service which Lord Dalling and Bulwer performed for Cobbett, when he executed his vivid portrait of that original genius. But Cobbett was among the great Englishmen of his time, and while even now the student of Scott could do no better than turn over his pages, and read his sketches of English scenery, Bennett was the greater of the two, and built upon a broader foundation. Cobbett was awed by anger and vanity; a fierce partisan, and, in his literary ways, a disciple of the school of Cobbett. In those days the newspapers of America were good deal like the Saturday Review of our own time, drowsy, prolix, over-written, without life or spirit. It occurred to our Scotchman that when the people of America wanted a paper which could be sold for the smallest coin known in America currency, which should be aggressive, frank, and entirely independent. The result of the conception was the New York Herald. So well was the work done that from that day to this the names of few Americans have been as well known all over the world as the name of James Gordon Bennett.

The founder of the New York Herald was some years ago gathered to his fathers, and James Gordon Bennett the younger reigns in his stead. It is a pity that we have not some sketch of the striking and original character who made so deep a mark upon the journalism of America. It was a grateful service which Lord Dalling and Bulwer performed for Cobbett, when he executed his vivid portrait of that original genius. But Cobbett was among the great Englishmen of his time, and while even now the student of Scott could do no better than turn over his pages, and read his sketches of English scenery, Bennett was the greater of the two, and built upon a broader foundation. Cobbett was awed by anger and vanity; a fierce partisan, and, in his literary ways, a disciple of the school of Cobbett. In those days the newspapers of America were good deal like the Saturday Review of our own time, drowsy, prolix, over-written, without life or spirit. It occurred to our Scotchman that when the people of America wanted a paper which could be sold for the smallest coin known in America currency, which should be aggressive, frank, and entirely independent. The result of the conception was the New York Herald. So well was the work done that from that day to this the names of few Americans have been as well known all over the world as the name of James Gordon Bennett